

THE NUR AF SHAN

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14

General Sakharoff reports that on the morning of the 12th instant the Japanese from the east opened an attack on the Russian position at Kutaisia, which is apparently a place only 8 miles east of Tschichiao.

News from Niu chwang says that Japanese scouts yesterday morning were 6 miles south of Niu chwang.

A Daily Chronicle despatch from Tokio states that Marquis Oyama and General Kodama arrive at Delny to day.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is reported that the Japanese have occupied Yungkow unopposed.

Yesterday's report of the slaughter of 30,000 Japanese is reported at St. Petersburg rather as a means of softening the news of the fall of Port Arthur, which is said to be imminent.

The death is announced of ex-President Kruger at Clarens in the Canton of Vaud in Switzerland.

Mr. Kruger died from pneumonia. His relatives have applied to the Imperial Government to bury him beside his wife in the Transvaal.

Bangkok, July 14

A religious fanatic called Hkun Li, who is also, it is believed, known as Al Hsa, recently crossed the Salween from West Mang Lun to Nangung Wing, ten miles from Tanyang in the South Hseni State. Here he issued royal orders of appointment to his supporters, gave out his intention of marching on Tanyang, Lashio and Mandalay, attacked parties of villagers, killing two men, and came into collision with Mr. Inman, Assistant Political Officer, Tanyang, who with four police had gone out on the 1st July to inquire into the rumours that were current. On the 7th instant Mr. Sirling, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, arrived at Tanyang with twenty-five military police, and on the 8th attacked and dispersed the gang. In the fight the leader Hkun Li and seventeen of his followers were killed.

Allahabad, July 14

Mr. Donovan, electrical engineer, left Peshawar for Kabul on the 9th instant. The Amir has the intention of running his arms factories and other workshops by electricity, and of lighting Kabul city with it.

London, July 15

A telegram published at Tokio states that Yinkow was occupied by the Japanese at midnight on Wednesday unopposed.

General Sakharoff reports that General Rennenkampf was wounded in the leg near Samtse during the fight which resulted in the repulse of the Japanese attack and the occupation of the Pass by the Russians.

Telegrams from Russians and French correspondents concur that there was severe fighting in the environs of Port Arthur on the night of the 10th instant, when the Japanese suffered the heaviest losses and the Russians lost a thousand men.

Allahabad, July 15

London, July 14.—Dr. Morrison, the Times' Peking correspondent, states that the Japanese at Peking are indignant with the Kaiser for the Wiborg telegram.

A high Russian official writes in the Quarterly Review exposing the weakness and folly of the Tsar.

The Times and other papers take serious notice of the paper—Pioneer Special.

London, July 15

The Khedive, who has arrived in London, paid a visit to Princess Henry of Battenburg yesterday. The King and other royalties sent birthday congratulations yesterday to His Highness, who starts for Paris to-morrow.

London, July 16

A telegram from Perim states that the steamer Dragona from Batoum to China signalled, when passing, that she had been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

The newspapers are raising an outcry against the double character of these cruisers which passed the Dardanelles under the commercial flag and are now flying the naval flag and stopping British vessels.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser St. Petersburg seized the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca bound for Yokohama in the Red Sea, and is now conveying her back to Suez. The Volunteer cruiser Snolensk has boarded the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich and compelled her to surrender 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks of parcels for Japan.

London, July 18

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin says that the Manchuria scheme provides that the Japanese should govern the country with the assistance of a number of Chinese troops.

The British steamer Waipara has arrived at Aden. She was detained by the cruiser St. Petersburg yesterday for four hours, and was informed that the Malacca was seized on the 14th instant because she was carrying arms and munitions for Japan.

A Daily Mail telegram from Singapore says that a large armoured cruiser accompanied by two colliers had been sighted near the Malacca Straits on Thursday going westward. It is supposed to be a Japanese warship en route to capture the Russian Volunteer ships in the Red Sea.

Germany has protested at St. Petersburg with reference to the seizure of the mails from the Prinz Heinrich.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company deny that the Malacca had any arms or munitions for Japan; she carried the usual Government stores for Hong Kong.

In the House of Commons Earl Percy, replying to Mr. Lawrie in reference to the status of the Russian Volunteer cruisers, said that the question was of the utmost importance and the Government was giving its most earnest attention to it, but the information was not complete.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that the torpedo-boat destroyer Hayatori seized a junk conveying mails to Port Arthur from Chifu and obtained much valuable military and naval information therefrom.

General Kuroki reports that General Keller yesterday morning in a fog desperately assaulted the Japanese positions around Mo-tien-ling, but was repulsed.

Lord Milner, speaking at Ermelo, said that permits would no longer be granted to Asiatics to enter the Transvaal. They could not be allowed to flood the country.

The King today received Lord Curzon, and the Queen received Lady Curzon.

London, July 18

The vice Governor of Elisabethpol was hit by six bullets in a frequent thoroughfare. The murderer, who is believed to be an Armenian, has escaped. The crime is supposed to be the outcome of the Russian policy of confiscating Armenian Church property.

Madras, July 18

The mail brings news of the death of the Rev. F. W. Kellett of the Madras Christian College. A distinguished educationist of Madras, he was intimately connected with the educational and religious movements in Madras and was Secretary of the last Decennial Missionary Conference.

London, July 19

General Kuropatkin confirms General Keller's defeat at the Mo-tien-ling Pass, and says that the Russians consisted of 18 battalions exclusive of troops held in reserve. They attacked in three columns, but finding the enemy in overwhelmingly superior force they retired. The Japanese then attacked them. The fighting began at 11 on the night of the 16th instant and lasted till 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. The Russian casualties were at least 1,000 men.

General Kuroki's loss at Mo-tien-ling was 300. General Keller's attack was necessitated by the inadequacy and contradictoriness of his information as to Japanese movements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,
And say, "I cannot bear this load alone,"
You say the truth. Christ made it purposely
So heavy that you must return to Him.
The bitter grief which "no one understands,"
Conveys a secret message from the King
Entreating you to come to Him again.
The Man of Sorrows understands it well;
In all points tempted he can feel with you.
You cannot come too often, or too near;
The Son of God is infinite in grace.
His presence satisfies the longing soul,
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have a "solitary way."

We have had the pleasure of a few days' relief from the heat of the plains and rest amid the beautiful hills of Mussoorie and Landour. One cannot visit this splendid retreat without thanking God for such a refuge from the summer heat, not only for the many invalids, who find life and health there, but especially for the hundred of children whose buoyant health and rosy cheeks testify to the benefits, which the hills have brought to them.

Mussoorie is celebrated as an educational centre. At least eight large institutions are located there. Among them Woodstock College for girls is especially worthy of mention. This was the first school for European girls established here under the auspices of the London Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East. Thirty years ago it was bought by the Women's Board of Missions in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The School buildings have been enlarged at an expense of nearly one lakh of rupees: and the school standard has been raised to that of a High School with College classes up to the F. A.

The U. P. Government has recently appropriated Rs. 5000 for a special purpose. A Gynasium is to be built in the near future.

One of the special advantages of this institution lies in the fact that five members of the staff are American ladies thoroughly trained for their work. This largely accounts for the splendid discipline of the school and for its high standing as an educational institution. The school is under the control of the Punjab Mission of the Presbyterian Church and is open to European girls of all denominations.

The educational work of the American Presbyterian Church in India began in 1834, when the first Mission was

established at Ludhiana. Its Principal Institutions in North India now are

The Forman Christian College, Lahore.
The Rang Mahal High School, Lahore.
The Mission High School, at Jalandhar.
The City Mission High School, Ludhiana.
The Christian Boys High School, Ludhiana.
The Boys High School, Amballa City.
The Boys School, Amballa Cantonment.
The Industrial School and Orphanage, Saharanpur.
The Theological Seminary at Saharanpur.
The Christian Girls High School, Dehra.
The Boys High School Dehra.
The Woodstock College for Europeans, Mussoorie.
The Boys High School at Etawah.
The Boys High School, Fatehgarh.
The Christian College, Allahabad.
The Boys High School, Allahabad.
The Girls High School, Allahabad.

The attendance in these Schools with their Branches does not fall much short of 5000.

The question is often asked: Why spend so much money and strength upon education? Why not devote your time to evangelistic work?

To this we reply: If this school work is not evangelistic then we should certainly abandon it. But we think this work is evangelistic. The only object in the establishment and maintenance of such educational institutions is to promote the great cause of evangelizing the people. By this education the minds of the pupils are filled with thoughts and principles which have their source in Christian teaching and the Christian's Bible. The missionary has before him a congregation of bright, intelligent young men, whom he meets every day in the class room and whom he may constantly influence by the truth he comes to teach. That these schools result in many conversions is evident from a study of the Christian membership of the churches. Some are found among the best preachers and teachers in Mission employ. Others are found in public offices holding places of trust. The strongest Missions in India are those which have used education as a right arm in evangelistic effort. The hope of building up a strong church with an educated Indian ministry lies on the maintenance of Mission Schools.

We have before us a book of exceedingly great value to all who wish for a reliable guide in gardening, whether for the cultivation of vegetables or flowers. The average man fancies that when he employs a *Mali*, he is in a position to become a successful gardener. But alas! The usual product is a few scraggy cabbages; a superabundance of turnips and carrots, the ubiquitous egg plant, with a showing of petunias and larkspur. It is then that the work of W. W. Johnstone, General Manager of The Himalaya Seed Store Mussoorie, entitled *Gardening, a Guide for Amateurs in India*

(Rs. 2/8) comes to one as a friend indeed. The book of nearly 300 pages 8vo. is profusely illustrated and written in a style intelligible to all readers. It gives the names of all plants in scientific and ordinary English terms and the Hindustani and Hindi names also.

One great feature of the book is that it tells how to prepare the soil, and when to plant the seeds, and how to care for them while they grow. There is also a table at the end of the book showing what seeds may be planted in each month of the year both for the Plains and the Hills. It is easy to understand that with this book in hand every man or woman who cares to surround the home with beauty and fragrance can succeed in the effort, even with the help of an ordinary coolie. We would recommend our Indian friends to undertake more in the way of producing flowers and vegetables about their homes. Many of our Christian people have land enough about their houses to produce abundance of both with a minimum of labour and care.

Rising Above Discouragements.

No life that has been of any help or blessing to the world has ever been lived that did not have discouragements. The man who tries to serve God will often find his pathway blocked with discouragements. The man who unselfishly lives for the betterment of his fellow-men will find many obstacles in his way, as will also the one who aims to make the best of life for himself. In every realm of life these discouragements are to be met with. Sometimes they are temporal. The mere obtaining of a livelihood is to thousands of people, yes perhaps to a great majority of the world's inhabitants, beset with discouragements.

If every person now living and ever to live were assured of even the necessities of life—home, food and raiment—for all the days of his life, to how many discouragement would give place to hope and joy! The struggle for existence is such a bitter one that, directly and indirectly, it brings discouragement to many. And when we strive to do more than exist, to accomplish a great work in life, to realize a fond and cherished dream, how often discouragements beat thick and fast upon us! The same conditions exist in the spiritual realm of life. No child of God ever tried to serve him without meeting with discouragements. "The natural heart is enmity against God," and it is hard to go against nature. The environments of life are not always conducive to spiritual growth. "Is this poor world a friend of grace to help us on to God?" No one has ever found it so. Nor shall we. Christianity is a struggle. It is following Christ, who traveled a steep and rugged road; it is taking up the cross even as he took it up and carried it to Calvary. Many people entirely misunderstand Christianity just at this point. They may admit that hardships and trials should beset the lives of those who turn from God instead of toward him, but they imagine that in some way the people of God should be exempt from adversities. This is a false conception of Christianity. Under the best conditions in this world, we live imperfect lives and God must use the adversities of life to keep us faithful to him. As it was with Christ, so it is with us—here, the Cross; in heaven, the crown; and no one need fear but that the crown of heaven will a thousandfold repay us for the Cross of earth.

But should we despair in the face of the discouragements of life? Not at all. The men that have made their impress upon the world's history and have played true men's parts in life, have all had their discouragements. Call the roll of the world's great men and you will find that they have not achieved success through lack of discouragements, but in spite of them and often because of them. They had their trials and perils; but instead of giving up in despair, they rose above them and became the stronger because of them. This statement has time and time again been verified in secular history and in the religious lives of men as well. We cannot doubt this fact, because it is attested by the Word of God, both in precept and example.

Paul teaches us that there is a way by which we may rise above the discouragements of life. And the apostle spoke from an abundant experience. He had demonstrated his theories in his own life. He was no pessimist preaching optimism; he was no novice, declaring in ignorance that of which he knew nothing. He knew from experience, and therefore he spoke.

But Paul also teaches us how we may arise above our discouragements. (1) By the power of God. Prayerful trust in God is absolutely essential to success in this work. (2) By keeping in mind that if we suffer with Christ we shall also reign with him. "We are always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh." (3) By remembering the relations between the temporal and eternal. Our afflictions are light in comparison with the eternal joys they work out for us.

S. H. Doyle, D. D.

Vagaries of Justice.

BY MAY TURNER.

Justice would seem to have been given to a desire for variety in the exercise of the duties of her profession, for she has indulged in great eccentricity of behavior. For instance, she has at times tried to make the lower animals amenable to laws that were made to govern the actions of their human brethren.

In the sixteenth century, a lawsuit was brought against the rats of the diocese of Autun, in France. The counsel for these rats, a young lawyer named Chasseneux, explained their nonappearance on the day set for the trial by stating that not all the rats in the diocese had heard the summons. The curate of each parish was then ordered by the court to summon every rat in his parish. The second failure to appear was met by the explanation from Chasseneux that there had been so much to do to get the young, the old and the sick rats ready for the journey that his clients had not been able to finish their preparations. An extension of time was granted. At the third failure to appear, Chasseneux's imagination had evidently begun to feel the strain of overwork, for he merely objected to the summons as illegal because no protection was guaranteed to his clients from the cats kept by the plaintiffs. If the cats could be put under bonds to keep the peace, the rats would obey the summons of the court. Of course, the people of Autun refused to be security for their cats, and Chasseneux won his case. Ridiculous as is this suit, it is nevertheless famous in French law because by it was laid the foundation of the fame of the great juris-consult, Chasseneux. But it was not unique. There were ninety-two lawsuits brought against animals in the French courts of law between the years 1120 and 1741.

Wild animals were tried in the ecclesiastical courts, and if found guilty, were warned to leave the district within a



certain time. If they did not obey, the anathema, was pronounced upon them. So hardened in their sins, were some of these animals that they paid no attention to the sentence of the court. Domestic animals were tried in the criminal courts, and after being found guilty, were condemned to death. Execution was performed with solemnity, the condemned animal being sometimes clothed like a man. Many of the complaints brought before the court were for depredations committed by domestic animals running wild in the streets. At Falaise, in 1886, a sow was condemned to be mutilated and then hanged for mutilating and killing a child. The execution took place in the public square, the sow being clothed like a man. At Dijon, in 1889, a horse suffered the death penalty for having killed a man.

In Switzerland, Spain, and Italy, also, did justice pursue the vagary that the lower animals were fit subjects for the law. In 1474, a cock was tried at Basle on the charge of having laid an egg, and was sentenced to be burnt at the stake as a sorcerer. In one case, where a suit was brought against cockchafers in the neighborhood of Lausanne, justice complicated matters still more fancifully by giving to the accused as counsel a lawyer named Perrodet, who had been dead for six months. As neither Perrodet a ghost nor the accused appeared in court, judgment was given against the cockchafers by default.

But the animal who took part in a suit at law was not always the defendant. The case of the Dog of Montargis is a curious example of appeal to the judgment of God by means of the judicial combat. It appears that a French gentleman, named Aubry de Montdidier, was murdered in the forest of Montargis and his body buried there. The peculiar actions of his dog led to the discovery of the body. This dog was naturally gentle but he now took to flying at the throat of a certain Chevalier Macaire. It was known that Macaire had been an enemy of the dog's master, and this, the hostility of the dog, and other circumstances, led King Charles V. to order that a combat take place between Macaire, as defendant, and the dog, as plaintiff. This combat took place on the Ile Notre Dame, in 1371. Macaire was armed with a stick, while the dog had an empty barrel into which to retreat. The dog managed to seize Macaire by the throat and bring him to the ground, whereupon he confessed his crime.

Perrodet's ghost, which failed to appear in the cockchafer case, as before stated, was not the only ghost with whom justice has dealt. The ghost of Anne Walker brought about the condemnation of her murderers before Judge Davenport at Durham in 1631. Another ghost, that of Sergeant Arthur Davis, was less successful. This ghost testified, through a certain Alexander Macpherson to whom it had twice appeared, that Davis had been murdered by two men, named Duncan Terig and Alexander Bain Macdonald. These men were tried, in 1754, before the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. There was good reason to believe them guilty of the murder, but the testimony of the ghost weakened the case against them. The jury had some difficulty in believing that the ghost of an English soldier could speak Gaelic, as Macpherson claimed it did, and the verdict was "not guilty."

The Interior.

Farm and Garden.

Avoid plant diseases by planting good grain, seed, or vigorous plants. For club root of cabbage and cauliflower also practice rotation of crops, and do not plant any kind of crop upon soil where that same kind of crop was infested with disease last year. For example, avoid the club root of cabbage and cauliflower by planting in soil that does not contain the germs causing this disease, and by using good plants that are free from infection. Prevent potato scab by planting in soil where there was no scab last year, and by treating the seed potatoes with formalin.

Useful and Beautiful.

William Morris, the great apostle of beauty in home decoration, gave this rule: "Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful and believe to be beautiful." An adherence to this will banish all the fussy nothings. Do not have anything in the family sitting-room too good for daily use. Remember that chairs, like pillows, can be re-upholstered; and since styles in furniture change, it is just as well to have some new pieces occasionally; so do not be too severe with Tommy and Susie if chairs and tables show wear. Better have the children feel at home, and realize that mother and father care for their society as well as their comfort, than to have them always so ready, if not anxious, to spend their leisure at the neighbours. Fix up an old bookcase or bureau for their toys, and they will soon learn to put them away.

But be as good to yourself as you are to your house. Even with the best management, weariness will come from the cares and daily routine; so plan to have some time each day for rest and recreation. The woman who observes this rule accomplishes more in a year than the overzealous one who overworks; and, too, the woman who rests stays young longer, and has fewer 'nerves'—that is, sensitive nerves which are easily rasped.—The Pilgrim.

The English Language.

English is said to be one of the most difficult languages in the world for a foreigner to learn. The verbs and prepositions are particularly puzzling. A professor in the Columbia School of Mines tells of the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb to break.

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, M. De Beauvoir to me, "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them up so with prepositions."

"I saw your friend, Mrs. Berky, just now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down her school earlier than usual. Am I right there?"

"Break up her school, she must have said."

"Oh, yes, I remember; break up school."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down?"

"Broken down? Oh, yes. And, indeed, since fever has broken up in her town—"

"Broken out."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Will she leave her house alone?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly; it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No, that engagement is broken—broken—"

"Broken off."

"Ah, I had not heard that."

"She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well."

"He merely broke the news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son is a fine young fellow—a breaker, I think."

"A breaker and a fine fellow. Good day."

So much for the verb break.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Training the Daughter to Think.

Scholarship is a purpose commonly held in the school and college for boys. Although not one boy in a thousand will become a scholar, yet it is well that the purpose is general. If one boy in a thousand becomes a scholar, one girl in ten thousand becomes a scholar. Small is the chance that my boy will become a scholar, and so infinitesimal is the chance that my daughter will become a scholar that I have the right, and perhaps am bound by the duty of eliminating it from my calculations. But if my daughter cannot become a scholar, there is one thing which my daughter may become: she may become a thinker. It is much more important, as it is more probable. For the opportunities for the use of scholarship are few, sporadic; but the opportunities for the use of the power of thinking are constant. In no better way can I prepare my daughter to undertake the joys and responsibilities of the headship of a home, either for herself alone or for herself in combination with others, than by making her a thinker. The appreciation of others' needs is most readily secured by thinking. Wise thoughtfulness saves, or helps to save, one from selfishness. Effective economy, or economic efficiency is the result of discrimination, and discrimination is a form of thinking. Attention to details is primarily an intellectual quality. The largeness of conception which my daughter should embody in her life in the home represents the power of thought. Therefore, I wish my daughter to think.—*Dr. Charles F. Thwing, in Harper's Weekly.*

Ants and Plant Lice.

During the early part of the spring and summer one can often see curled leaves within which are a great many very small plant lice. These insects are attended by ants which feed upon the sweet juice or "honey dew" secreted by the plant lice or Aphids. One will often see rows of ants going up and down the trees and the question is frequently asked, "What shall I do for ants on trees?" the ants are not damaging the trees. It is the plant lice that are accomplishing the injury, and the ants are secondary, doing no real damage. It is very easy to put bands of sticky fly paper, wool, or other impassable barriers around the trees, so that the ants cannot ascend them, but this will not give the necessary relief from the destruction. The proper course is to destroy the plant lice, and this cannot be done after the leaves become large and the insects are concealed within their folds. When the first green color is commencing to show in the buds, the eggs hatch, and the young Aphids crawl to the leaves, and commence to suck out their juices. That is the time, while they are young and tender and also exposed, to apply soap and water, one pound of common soap in about five gallons of water, or one pound of Whale Oil Soap in eight gallons of water, or kerosene emulsion dilute ten times, or tobacco decoction, one pound in one gallon of hot water. Make the spraying thorough at that time, and no future trouble will be experienced. There is no satisfactory remedy for such pests after the leaves become large enough to curl and protect them.

The local newspapers published in the vicinity of the famous falls of Schaffhausen on the Rhine are expressing alarm at the damage that is being done by manufacturers who tap the falls to get electric power. This falls question, in view of the rapacity of the electric-power seekers, is becoming quite a problem in various parts of the world.

Miscellaneous.

On the continent of Europe no man seems to be really famous unless his features appear on a pictorial postcard. A Frenchman who has recently come before the world has received a letter from a person at Geneva asking for permission to reproduce his photograph in this form and offering 10 per cent. of the total takings.

—In Bohemia every wage worker, of whatever sex or age, must have a "work book," which contains his personal description and history, and his employer's endorsements. Permission to travel in search of work must be indorsed by the local authorities. In changing locations a certificate from original place of residence must be secured and filed at the new location.

—A naturalist found black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table, so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper, and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again, and, looking at the tar circles, found each one was bridged by bits of sand, which the clever ants had brought in from the street.

—The odd spectacle of a church moved over the prairies from town to town has been one attracting much attention in the vicinity of Peck, Kansas. The Methodist church of Andale has just made the longest journey of any church on record—forty miles—coming over to Peck in the wake of three traction engines hitched tandem. The town of Andale did not need the church and Peck did, so the official boards arranged for a transfer of title, and the problem of moving the property was accomplished.

—The eight largest diamonds in the world are what are known as crown jewels, and their weight is given below. Some of them are in an uncut state, and others are carefully cut and finished, so there is a wide difference in their value. The Kohinoor, the smallest in weight, has been thus reduced by cutting, and is much the most valuable of the lot, and has been estimated at \$2,000,000. None of those mentioned are estimated at less than \$500,000. The list is as follows: The Braganza, part of the Portugal jewels, weighs 1,880 carats; Kohinoor, belonging to the English Crown, 103 carats; Star of Brazil, 125 carats; Regent of France, 136 carats; Austrian Kaiser, 139 carats; Russian Czar, 193 carats; Raja of Borneo, 357 carats.

—The measurement of that part of the skull which holds the brain is stated in cubic inches thus:—Anglo-Saxon, 105; German, 105; negro, 93; ancient Egyptian, 93; Hottentot, 58, and native Australian, 58. In all races the male brain is about ten per cent. heavier than the female brain. The highest classes of apes have only sixteen ounces of brain. Every one has a new brain every sixty days. But excessive labor, worry or loss of sleep prevents the repair of the tissues, and the brain gradually wastes away. Diversity of occupation by calling upon different portions of the mind or body successively, affords in some measure the requisite repose for each.

—The great pyramid of Cheops is the largest permanent structure of any kind ever erected by the hand of man. Its original dimension at its base was 704 square feet, and its perpendicular height at the apex is 588 feet. It covers about four and one-quarter acres of ground and an English architect estimates its cost at \$150,000,000. Internal evidence proves that it was begun about the year 2170 before the Christian era, or about the time of the birth of Abraham. It is estimated that 5,000,000 tons of hewn stone were used in its construction, and the evidence points to the fact that these stones were brought a distance of 700 miles, or from quarries in Arabia.

Guns That Shoot in a Hurry.

A most striking recent development in guns—and in speaking of guns we usually include the gun carriage or gun mount—is the effort, now universal, to throw the accurate and quick control of the gun into the hands of the people firing it. It may well be wondered that this has not always been a controlling idea in laying out guns and their mounts, but at the present it is in this direction that the greatest effort is being made. The proof of this is to be seen by a comparison of the guns and mounts made ten or fifteen years ago with those now being made. The latter are arranged much more conveniently, and consequently their rate of fire is much faster. Modern 6 inch guns are being fired from ships eight or ten times a minute at targets about the size of a ship and a mile distant, and hitting the target at each shot.—Scientific American.

HAS COAL FOR 371 YEARS.

It appears that there is coal in the United Kingdom to a depth of 4000 feet, sufficient, at about the present rate of output, to suffice for 371 years, but that this period will be considerably extended, seeing that there is every probability that mining can be carried on to a depth of 7,000 feet, though at this depth there will not be anything like the area of coal that there is at the former limit. It is also reasonable to expect that this period of supply may be still further extended by a more economical use of fuel, due to the establishment of central electrical supply stations and the utilization of Mond and other gas-producing processes and of gas driven engines, as well as other means of obtaining a higher percentage of the heat value of the fuel.—St. James's Gazette.

THE WORKERS.

I stood all day in the market-place,
But no one said to me, "Come!"
I lifted to God an agonised face,
As I thought of the work to be done.
I heard the glad song of the reapers,
As they passed with their garnered sheaves;
I saw the walls where the masons worked,
And I cried as one who grieves.
To some came the call in the dawning,
Ere the shadows went away;
To some came the call in the morning,
To some in the heat of day;
Some were not called till the evening,
Almost at set of sun,
But the Master gave a penny
To each when his work was done.
I stood all day, and I waited;
The sky above me was white,
The market was crowded and dusty,
I longed for the shadows of night.
But just as the light was failing,
A messenger came, and said:
The workers are worn and weary,
The day is almost sped.
The Master is calling for workers,
To finish his temple fair,
But no one has strength for the lifting,
Or to set the keystone there.
So I came where the stones were lying,
And lifted them one by one.
And the Master gave a whole penny,
To me when the work was done.—Selected.

SMALLEST BIBLE IN THE WORLD.

Many stories of big things are told in California, but there is a little thing at the Missionary Exhibit in the Chamber of Commerce that is attracting much attention. It is the smallest Bible in the world.

Displayed in the centre of the exhibition is a collection of Bibles of divers sizes and styles, but there is one so small that it is kept under glass for obvious reasons.

This is a complete, gilt edged morocco-bound Bible, containing the full text, and it measures one-half inch in thickness and three-fourths of an inch in length. Some of the words are in capital letters and may be read with the naked eye, and with a glass the entire text is clear and distinct.—Los Angeles Times.

All that happens through the whole world happens through hope. No husbandman would sow a grain of corn if he did not hope it would spring up and bring forth the ear. How much more we are helped on by hope in the way of eternal life.—Martin Luther.

Two Brusque Notes.

When Andrew Millar, the publisher of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, received the last proof sheet from Dr. Johnson, he wrote him this brusque note: "Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the copy of the dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him." To this the doctor replied, "Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Millar and is very glad to find, as he does by this note, that Andrew Millar has the grace to thank God for anything."

Ancient Rocks.

The oldest books in existence are, doubtless, those of the Babylonians, but the great permanency of these is explained by the material of which they are composed, and it does not necessarily follow that they were the first books to be made. We know that the Egyptians employed a papyrus roll from the earliest historical periods, and that the Hindoos made their palm leaf books at a very early day. In short, every civilized nation is discovered, at the very dawn of its history, in full possession of a system of bookmaking.—Scribner's Magazine.

Chinese Printing.

The Chinese typesetter is hampered by the fact that he has to work with eleven thousand types as against the single hundred that suffices for the English printer. To do this, he must classify his types in some way, and he does it by a classification of subjects—animals, flowers, furniture, clothes, and so on—in some three hundred lockers; even so he cannot set up a thousand characters in less than three hours. This arrangement by subjects reminds us that the first Latin and English vocabularies were arranged in the same way; so are modern conversation books in foreign languages; it was only by degrees that what seems to us the simple plan of thorough alphabetical arrangement came into vogue. The first step was taken when words were arranged by their first letters, then by their first two, then by their first three, till the whole words were covered. In the beginning "abbot" and "abimuth" would stand together; now they are twenty-five lists apart. Chinese is a tonc language, and it may be that when a more convenient classification than by subjects is adopted, it will be by what is heard rather than by what is seen, phonetic rather than alphabetical.—Christian Work.

Sin and Blood.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE BY JOHN BUNYAN.

Sometimes I have been so laden with my sins, that I could not tell where to rest, nor what to do; yet at such times, I thought it would have taken away my senses; yet at that time, God through grace bathed all on a sudden so. I actually applied the blood that was spilt at Mount Calvary out of the side of Jesus, unto my poor, wounded, guilty conscience, that presently I have found such a sweet, solid, sober, heart-comforting peace, that I have been in a strain to think that I should love and honor Him no more. Sometimes my sins have appeared as big as all the sins of all the men in the nation—reader, these are not fancies, for I have smarted for this experience;—but yet the least stream of the heart blood of Jesus hath vanquished all away, and I have been delivered up into sweet and heavenly peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Shirking a duty is robbing one's self of growth. It may be true enough, for the present moment, as the shirker says in trying to justify himself, that it does not matter much to the world whether he does his little part or not. The point is not so much whether a man will be missed as what he misses. It need not have mattered much to the world if David had shirked that battle with Goliath. God could have had the burly Philistine done away with by some other means. But all of David's subsequent history might have been told in a sentence, in that event. It is a poor investment to buy a moment's ease at the expense of untold manliness.—S. S. Times.

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